

Essex County Herald.

VOL. XXXI

ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1903.

NO. 4

Essex District Probate Court.
Sessions of said Court will be held at
Brighton the second Tuesday of October and
April, at the second Tuesday of Novem-
ber and May, at West Concord the second
Tuesday of December and June, at Lunenburg
the second Tuesday of January and July.
Special sessions will be held at any place in
the district by agreement.
ROBERT CHASE, Judge.

W. H. BISHOP,
Notary Public with Seal
Herald Office, Island Pond, Vt.

DALE & AMEY,
Attorneys
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Attorney,
ISLAND POND, VT.

MAY & SIMONDS,
Attorneys at Law
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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Physician and Surgeon
Cross Street, Island Pond, Vt.

H. E. SARGENT
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Residence Main St.,
Island Pond, Vt.

E. N. TRENHOLME, D. D. S.,
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G. E. CLARKE,
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INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS

The Immigration Problem and
Efforts to Solve It.

WHY RESTRICTION IS ADVOCATED

Commissioner Williams of New York
Cites Facts to Justify His Belief
That the Laws on This Subject Need
Changing—One Reason Why We Do
Not Get a Better Labor Class.

Steering arrivals by steamship after
steamship at New York of the great
Atlantic fleets point the fact that this
is to be a record breaking year in im-
migration, says the New York World.
There are too many indications that
the incoming flood of population is by
no means made up completely of de-
sirable elements. So the subject of
restrictive laws of entry is once more
a topic of conspicuous interest. In a
paper contributed to the latest issue
of the quarterly Federation, Immigration
Commissioner Williams of the port
of New York calls attention to the
fact that we are today executing laws
which were framed mainly in 1891 and
1893, since which time vast changes
have occurred in the character and na-
tionalities of the aliens who seek a
new home in the United States. Any
intelligent discussion of further re-
quisite legislation must be preceded by a
thorough appreciation of the changes
above referred to, which have been so
gradual that the country as a whole
has only recently begun to realize that
today we are adding annually 1 per
cent to our population from portions
of Europe which twenty years ago sent
us hardly any people. To consider the
topic of immigration today as meaning
the same as it did in 1882, merely be-
cause in both years the total aggregate
amount was about equal, is to entirely
overlook the radical sociological, in-
dustrial, mental and intellectual distinc-
tions which exist between the Anglo-
Saxon, Teutonic and Scandinavian
races and the Slav, Magyar, Italian,
Greek and Syrian races.

It is almost certain, the commis-
sioner considers, that had our early
immigration proceeded from those por-
tions of eastern and southern Europe
which are now sending such large
numbers of illiterate aliens into our
great cities this country would not
now enjoy its present civilization.

The occupation of those who are now
coming here and the portions of the
country to which they proceed are
roughly stated as follows: Out of 700,
000 who arrived last year about 3,000
were professionals, 30,000 were skilled
workmen, 420,000 were unskilled la-
borers and 160,000 were women and
children with no occupation.

Seventy per cent intended to settle
in New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-
vania and Massachusetts. New York
state alone received over 200,000. Con-
siderably less than 10 per cent went
west and about 2 per cent south. The
statistics show, and it is a well known
fact, that the great stream of immi-
gration today is a city immigration,
and that the bulk of the immigrants
do not go, and cannot be urged to go,
into the unsettled parts of the United States
for the purpose of developing them.

The pauper statistics show that about
thirty aliens out of every 10,000 become
objects of charity, whereas in the case
of the native born, both white and
colored, only nine out of every 10,000
persons become such.

It is probably true that the United
States needs all the able-bodied and
intelligent laborers that it can procure,
and at the present time no steps should
be taken which will result in prevent-
ing such people from coming here. On
the contrary we must strive to keep
out those who are below a certain
grade of intellectual and economic fit-
ness.

Germany and England have a large
surplus population, and yet these coun-
tries are sending us but few immi-
grants. The commissioner says he does
not attempt to answer fully the eco-
nomic question suggested by these
facts, but suggests that the present
large influx of undesirable and unin-
telligent people from southern and
eastern Europe may be at least one
of the reasons why we do not get the
better labor that used formerly to
come here. The indiscriminate cry for
additional labor is today largely the
cry for the cheapest labor of Europe
and Mexico, the presence of which
tends to cheapen our standards, to
drive out American laborers and keep
the best European laborers from com-
ing here.

The commissioner cites repulsive
physical conditions which have led
Health Commissioner Lederle to refuse
any longer to receive immigrants with
contagious diseases in the city hos-
pitals (notwithstanding the receipts
from this source amounted to \$25,000
per year) and says: "In view of these
facts and of the wretched appearance
and absolute poverty of a considerable
number of the aliens who arrived in
this country during the fiscal year end-
ing June, 1902, I think you will be
somewhat shocked to learn that less
than four-fifths of 1 per cent of these
aliens were excluded, and you will
agree with me that this percentage
did not afford the country the neces-
sary protection."

Costliest of War Ships.
The King Edward VII. will be the
most costly war ship that has ever
been constructed. The original esti-
mates were for £1,500,000, and though
they have been cut down it is authori-
tatively stated by prominent officials
at Devonport dockyard that the total
expenditure will amount to well over
£1,400,000. This outlay on a fabric
which a well directed torpedo might
annihilate makes one realize how
costly the game of modern naval war
would prove.

The Iowa Tariff

Some Men Who Are
Prominent In the
Movement

GOVERNOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS of Iowa, famous for
the persistency with which
he has urged the "Iowa idea"
of tariff reform and who is said to
have won over President Roosevelt
and Senator Allison to his views, is
probably the most popular man in the
state of which he is the chief execu-
tive.

Public interest in what is called the
"Iowa idea" was quickened last fall



GOVERNOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS OF IOWA.

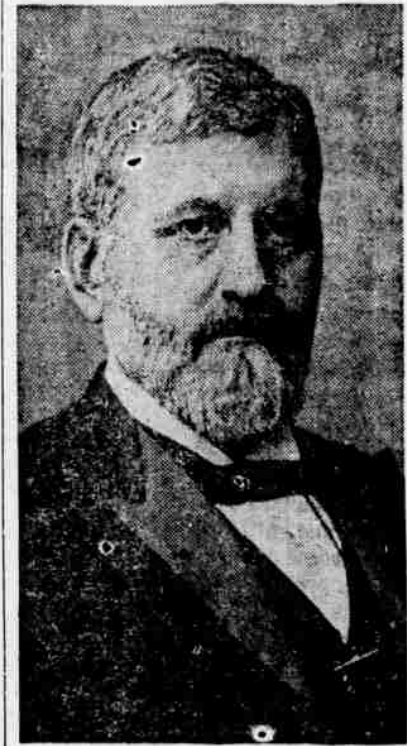
when David B. Henderson, then speaker
of the national house of representa-
tives, declined to stand for re-election
rather than endorse the Iowa plan of
tariff favored by Governor Cummins
and endorsed by the Iowa Republican
conventions of 1901 and 1902.

The pith of the "Iowa idea" was pro-
nounced in favor of "any modification
of the tariff schedules that may be re-
quired to prevent their affording a
shelter to monopoly." This phraseology
was too strong for Speaker Hender-
son, it is said, and he stepped down.
In the agreement said to have been ar-
rived at between President Roosevelt,
Senator Allison and Governor Cummins
the tariff idea has been made
more in harmony with the tariff plank
in the national Republican platform of
1896.

Governor Cummins is a native of
Pennsylvania and worked his way
through the common schools and the
Waynesburg academy. Going west in
1869, he secured a clerkship at Elka-
der, Ia., and later worked as a carpen-
ter and an express messenger. In 1871
he went to Indiana and soon became
division engineer of the Cincinnati,
Richmond and Fort Wayne railroad.
When twenty-three years of age Mr.
Cummins began to study law and two
years later was admitted to the bar in
Chicago. That city was his home un-
til 1878, when he removed to Des
Moines, where he has since resided.

For sixteen years Governor Cummins
has been a conspicuous figure in public
life. In 1893 he was a candidate for
United States senator, but John H.
Gear was elected. A popular speaker,
he has made many friends who follow
him with intense devotion. His second
campaign for senator was made in
1899, when he was again defeated by
the late Mr. Gear. His campaign, how-
ever, resulted in the formation of a
powerful organization in his interest,
and he was elected governor in 1901.

That Governor Cummins possesses
talent, integrity, eloquence and a genius
for politics every one in Iowa knows.



SENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

Besides this, he is considered in Iowa
to be the best looking governor of any
state in the upper Mississippi valley,
with New York, Pennsylvania and a
few other states thrown in for good
measure. Personal pulchritude, how-
ever, is the last thing in the world, say
his friends, that Governor Cummins
would lay claim to. He is a manly man
of fifty-three and a brainy one. He is
broad minded and has proved conclu-
sively that he is also a statesman.

Tall, sturdy, not too stout, with the
kind of iron gray hair and mustache
people call "distinguished" and with
courteous, magnetic manners, the chief
executive of Iowa has rapidly put him-
self at the head of the Republican party
in the state, although that common-
wealth has been noted for the number
of able leaders it possessed.

The gift of oratory was acquired by
Mr. Cummins in early years, but an
experience of one of his first attempts
at public speaking is rendered much
more amusing by the lapse of time than
it was when it occurred. When he was
twenty-one years old he went back to
his old home in Pennsylvania on a vis-
it. Soon after his arrival a soldiers' re-
union was held there, and his friends
asked him to make a speech. The
meeting was held at a little crossroads,
and after several of the veterans had
spoken young Cummins was called up-
on.

He arose with all the dignity he could
muster and began the statement that,
unfortunately for him, he was
born too late to participate in the toils
and dangers of a soldier's life and
share in his triumphs. Just here he
became afflicted with mental paralysis.
After an instant of hesitation he no-
ticed an old soldier back in a corner
lean over to a companion and whisper.
The whisper, however, was audible all
over the house, and the speaker heard
with astonishment the remark, "It's a
blamed pity he was born at all." That
broke the spell, and, like a flash, his
scattered ideas came back to him, and
he made a speech that won the ap-
proval of all his hearers, even to the
whisperer in the corner.

Governor Cummins is of Scotch-Irish
ancestry, his father being Scotch-Irish
and his mother of Irish extraction. He



EX-SPEAKER DAVID B. HENDERSON.
[From a snap shot photograph.]

was married in 1874 to Miss Ida L.
Gallery of Michigan. They have one
daughter.

Senator William B. Allison, who is
now said to favor the "Iowa idea," has
represented his state in congress for
nearly forty years, thirty of them as
senator. Mr. Allison was brought up
in Perry, O., on his father's farm,
which he assisted in working when not
attending the district school. In 1857
he went to Iowa and settled in Du-
buque, where he has since resided.

His congressional career opened in
1862 when he was elected to the Thir-
ty-eighth congress. He was elected
three times and declined a renomina-
tion in 1871, instead becoming a candi-
date for the senate. After a long con-
test he defeated Senator James Harlan
and took his seat in 1873.

Senator Allison is a ready, earnest
debater, not easily disconcerted by at-
tack and always clear and logical in
the presentation of his arguments.
Never a bitter partisan, he has always
held the respect of public men in both
parties. He is in comfortable circum-
stances, but far from being a million-
aire.

The veteran statesman was recently
re-elected to his sixth term in the sen-
ate. He is of Irish extraction and is
seventy-four years old. Before the
death of his wife his home on Ver-
mont avenue, Washington, was one of
the social centers of the capital.

Hon. David B. Henderson, who de-
clined to stand for re-election because,
it is said, of the views of his party in
Iowa on the tariff question, was ten
times elected to the house of representa-
tives and twice was speaker of that
body.

He was born in Scotland sixty-three
years ago and came to this country as
a child. He served in the civil war,
where he lost a leg. As speaker of the
house of representatives he was popu-
lar and was generally considered an
impartial presiding officer. Indications
seem to point to the growth of the so
called "Iowa idea."

How Mabel McKinley Baer Got Stage Aspirations.

Mabel McKinley Baer, daughter of
Mr. Abner McKinley, who has just
signed a contract for twenty-five weeks
to appear in the leading vaudeville
theaters throughout the country, doing
an operatic turn, at a salary of \$1,000
per week, was the favorite niece of the
late president of the United States.
For some time past Mrs. Baer has
had an ambition to go before the foot-
lights, and for the past eight months
she has been studying in Paris under
Signor Capoul. It is said that, while
her parents were somewhat opposed to
her appearing on the professional stage,
her husband had no objection.

While the friends of Mrs. Baer have
known that she possessed a soprano



MADELL MCKINLEY BAER.

voice of great richness and power, but
few knew that she had ambitions to
use it for any other purpose than for
charity or the gratification of her fam-
ily circle. It is said that she was en-
couraged to study for the concert stage
several years ago by both Mrs. Melba
and Mme. Calve, who heard her prac-
ticing in a New York hotel where she
was living with her parents.

In January of last year Mrs. Baer ap-
peared at the Little Mothers' associa-
tion and sang such selections as "You
and I," "Annie Laurie" and "Little Boy
Blue," receiving high praise. She will
make her debut in vaudeville either in
Washington or Chicago about the last
of June. She will travel with her maid
and an accompanist. The latter will be
Mr. Oscar Luckstone.

Mrs. Baer was much at the White
House during President McKinley's
term, and both he and Mrs. McKinley
were greatly attached to her. Being af-
flicted with a lameness, she was some-
what of an invalid, as was Mrs. Mc-
Kinley. She was one of those rescued
from the Windsor hotel fire in New
York, where she was living with her
father's family.

Mrs. Baer is bright and vivacious,
with black eyes and hair of chestnut
brown. She is said to be as accom-
plished in domestic science as in music.
She was married in September, 1900,
to Mr. Hermann Baer, the son of a
Philadelphia judge, at her father's
home in Somerset, Pa. The wedding
was a notable society event, both the
president and Mrs. McKinley being
present.

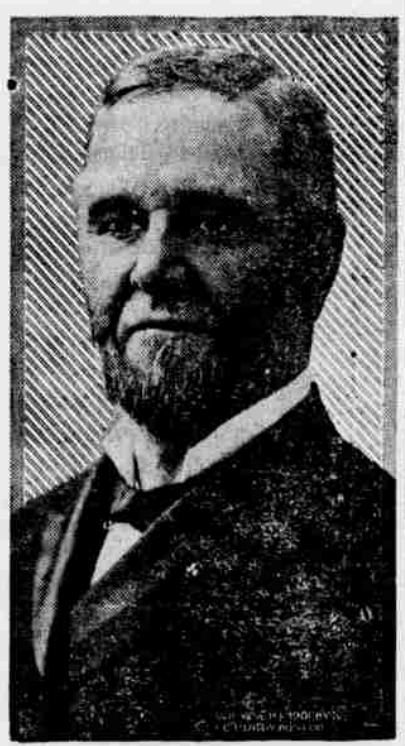
Mr. Baer is a graduate from Jeffer-
son Medical college and was one of the
most popular men in his class. He is
an all around athlete and is 6 feet 2 in
stature.

UNCLE SAM'S MAN IN CHINA

Minister Conger, Who Leads the
Strenuous Life These Days.

Edwin H. Conger, Uncle Sam's man
on the spot in Peking, who has had a
most strenuous time since he became
United States minister to China five
years ago, is probably better fitted to
cope with the developments arising
through the Russian occupation of
Manchuria than any man in the diplo-
matic service.

Mr. Conger is a veteran of the civil
war and was three times elected to
congress from Iowa, resigning in 1890
to become minister to Brazil, and he



EDWIN H. CONGER.

negotiated the first of the reciprocity
treaties with that country. In 1898 Mr.
Conger was transferred from Brazil to
China and, with his family, was penned
up in the British embassy in Peking
during the Boxer uprising.

Mr. Conger is a native of Illinois, but
for many years Iowa has been his
home. His wife was Miss Sarah H.
Pike, a woman of education and great
tact. They have one daughter. Mr.
Conger is sixty years old.

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